pletion of the conduit to the Bronx. Under the contracts and surveys made by Mr. Campbell the conduit to the Bronx with reservoirs and everything, was to cost the city 82, 151,984, according to his report to the Mayor, and was to be completed m three years. How Commissioner Thompson has been expending this money has been partially shown already in THE TRIBUNE. There has been expended so far \$3,000,000-or \$818,036 more than Commissioner Campbell said, from actual surveys and contracts, the entire work would cost; and it is to all appearances not over half finished. Competent judges, who have recently examined

the work, assert that at the present rate of expenditure the supply from the Bronx River will cost the city about \$4,500,600 considerably over twice what it should cost. Seventeen per cent of the present outlay from this fund is paid for inspection, superintendence, travelling expenses, professional services, etc. Once in a while, as during the last quarter, \$300 is paid for a horse, which is charged to this fund, "to increase the water supply." Large sums have been paid to Mr. Thompson's political friends for "legal services," while Mr. Dickenson and other outsiders draw regular salaries for "clerical services."

HOW MR. THOMPSON SWELLS THE EXPENSES. A number of the employes of the Public Works Department keep horses and carriages at the expense of the city. It may be nesessary that they should do this, but it is difficult to account for the great increase in this expense under Commissioner Thompson. During the year ending September 30, 1880, the last of Commissioner Campbell's term, the expense for keeping horses, etc., in the Depart-ment of Public Works, was \$1,562. Under Commissioner Thompson for the same items, for the year ending September 31, 1883, the expenditure was \$2,703-an increase of 73 per cent. In the same time under Commissioner Campbell the "traveling expenses" of the department were 85,332; and for the corresponding period under Mr. Thompson they were \$10,859, an increase of over 100 per cent. But these do not represent all the expenditures for these purposes under Mr. Thompson, as an examination of the vouchers in the Controller's Office shows that items of expense properly belonging to travelling expenses are charged in vouchers under different accounts, and cannot easily be separated. FRIENDS IN THE JURY ROOM.

While the law in regard to contracts is carefully drawn, so as to compel public officers to give out work at public letting to the lowest bidder, it is practically nullified in the Public Works Department. As already shown, by a system of unbalanced bids and false estimates, the city is swindeled out of enormous sums on contracts. But under Mr. Thompson's \$999 order system, enormous sums are expended without any contracts whatever. This order system is corried into everything. For instance about \$8,000 a year are paid out on this order system for lamps; and between \$12,000 and \$15,000 for lamp brackets, globes, irons and posts. The lamps a c nearly alpurchased on orders given to Alexander Brandon, member of the Special Grand Jury now investigating Mr. Thompson's department. As a natural consequence in such ransactions Alexander Brandon, jr., is a clerk in Mr. Thompson's office. And of course young Mr. Brandon is an intimate friend of Maurice B. Flynn. He acted as usher at Mr. Flynn's noted diamond wedding. The senior Mr. Brandon also was conspicuous in furnishing supplies to the city during he time of the Tweed Ring. Mr. Thompson is a powerful policician and is not without friends in the Grand Jury. When in October a Grand Jury was drawn for the

General Sessions it was shought that it won d take up Mr. Thompson's department in connection with the water frauds. And curiously enough Mr. Thompson's own father turned up as a member of that jury, and Walter C. Stokes, a boon companion, was another member.

FORCED TO BUY FROM FAVORED FIRMS. CONTRACTORS COMPELLED TO GET MATERIALS FROM MR. THOMPSON'S FELENDS.

The manuer in which large sums of the city's money have been and are being expended to benefit the political and personal friends of the Commissioner of Public Works is illustrated by the state ment made to a TR BUNE reporter by George W. Raymond, manager in this city for the firm of Oris & Gor sline, manufacturers of vitrified drain and sewer pipe at Rochester.

Mr. Raymond said: "The manner in which the city has been and is being robbed and defranded at every turn has been well shown up and denounced by The Tribuxe, which deserves the gratitude of every taxpayer in the city. I have been we'll acquainted with the methods of the Department of Public Works during the whole of Mr. Thompson's term of office, and can safely say that during the entire time not one manufactors of supplies and materials used in that department in this city-excepting, of course, the few favorites of those in authority-has been allowed to furnish the contractors with anything, although many were ready to do so at much less cost to the city—in some cases far less than one-half the sum paid the favored firms, and to furnish better material at that. No contractor is allowed to purchase what he needs from any but the favored one, and if he does order from others the materials or work will not be accepted by the engineers. "All supplies of drain and sewer pipe, inverts,

etc., must be purchased of George W. Rader & Co.successors to J. Nelson, one of Boss Tweed's favorites-at a great deal higher prices than many firms in the city are willing to furnish them for. All manhole heads, etc., must come from Maurice B. Flynn; all bricks from Roe & Denman-and so on to the end of the enapter. "I have been told by a dozen contractors that

they were obliged to buy of those firms named or have their work rejected and they subjected to

" Matthew and J. D. Moore were rained financially because they attempted to do good work for the city and to purchase their materials where they could get the best for the least money. This work was rejected for no good reason, and it caused their ruin,

"V. Delenovese, a large contractor, who is now building the sewer in Eleventh-ave. between Seventy-sixth and Eighty-sixth-sts., was directed where io buy materials and bought them until he found that he was getting only about 600 bricks while paying for 1000."

"James Everard, another contractor, agreed with Otis & Gorsline for certain sewer pipe to be said in Seventleth-street between First-ave., and avenue-A. but Engineer Toule forced him to break his con tract and purchase the pipe of Rader & Co. In order to test the matter, Otis & Gorsline delivered the pipe in Seventieth-sts., and it was rejected by Mr. Towle. The same pipe was then removed to Sev. entieth-st., between Second and Third-aves., to Contractor John McCabe, and examined by Mr. Towle himself, who, on being told that it came from Rader & Co's., accepted it."

"Favorite contractors have frequently drawn all the money coming to them under the completed contract long before the work had been completed. For instance, in the sewer contract for On dred-and-forty-sixth-sts., and St. Ann's-ave., James W. O'Grady was the contractor, and when liens were filed in the Finance Department of the city to secure payment for materials farnished and labor performed, it was found that the money under the contract had all been drawn, although under the statute about six weeks were yet allowed in which lienr cound be filed. In the suit which followed and which was tried before Jerome Buck, referee, the defence put in by the ity and O'Grady was that the certificate of the engineer that the contract was completed constituted an acceptance by the city. This was opposed by the argument that acceptance by the city must be by the department having charge of the work and not by the engineer, and the referee so decided on last Monday. were filed in the Finance Department of the

last Monday.
"In all the cases mentioned I know that the city had to pay from 50 to 100 per cent more for the work done than would have been necessary under an honest system of letting contracts."

this enviable position is due rather to political adroitness than to the display of any marked ability as a surveyor. He has furnished at least one striking example of how, not to survey which he who runs may read. It is to be seen in Onehundred-and-fiirst-st., between Ninth and Tenth aves., This street was opened according to a survey made by Mr. Smith, about the year 1878. When Ninth-ave., was graded some years later, it was for the first time officially discovered that at the junction of the street with Ninth-ave., it was between five and six feet out of its true limits; that instead of running parallel to the adjacent cross town streets, it extended at that point between five and six feet too far north, so that if projected on the same lines it would long before reaching the East River cut to One hundred and second-st. The error is made apparent to everybody who is at all observant, because at the intersection of Ninthave., and One-hundred-and-first-st., on the west side, the curb lines, for a few feet are laid out on he correct lines, and these fail to make connections with the curb lines of the street extending from Tenth-ave. down by between five and six feet. At the intersection of the street with Tenth-ave., the blunder dwindles down to six inches and is not perceptible. The street is only partially built up and the houses more recently creeted have been laid out with reference to what the lines of the street should be and will have to be instead of what they are. But the older houses, according to the correct lines are set to far back on the north side and too far out on the south side. This is true of five frame houses on the south side, beginning about 150 feet west of Nimchawe, and ive brick houses opposite them, on the north side. When the street is rectified there must inevitably be trouble with these houses especially with those on the south side which must either be moved back or allowed to trench four five feet on the pavenment.

N. E. Mead, a tailor at No. 234 Fourth-ave., owns two of these brick houses. He says that for years he has had a suit pending against the city because of the blundering survey, and has never paid his assessment of over \$300, and never intend to pay it. Other p operty owners have paid their assessments and are now desirous of knowing whether they can recover from the city or whether when the street is laid out again they can be called upon to pay further assessments. blunder dwindles down to six inches and is not per-

pay further assessments.

A LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY FAVORED.

ASSEMBLYMAN SHEARD ON THE CONTRACT FRAUDS, (FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE THIBUNE.) LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., Dec. 23.—Assemblyman Sheard is occupied at present in arranging his pusiness, preparatory to leaving for Albany on Wednesday, to enage in the canvass for the Speakership. His headuarters will be opened on Thursday, at the Delavan House. When he was found late Saturday evening at the Eagle Mills, his knit goods factory, he was asked his opinion concerning the frauds in the Department of Public Works in New-York City, and of the advisability of a Legworks in New-York City, and of the advisability of a Log-islative investigation, in view of the exposures made by The THHBUNE, "Thave read attentively and with deep interest," Mr. Sheard said, "the series of articles in THE THHBUNE, and have thought upon them as indicating a probable subject of legislative action. This winter It has been approached. as indicating a part of the speakership to avoid even the appearance of seeking notoriety through newspaper columns, and as far as possible to escape the misconstructions which are so often put upon the utterances of men in public life. For this reason I have declined to speak in print on several questions to which I am by no means indifferent. The matter immediately referred to, however, seems to me more urgent and demands an answer. I believe that the same standards of referred to, however, seems to me more urgent and demands an unswer. I believe that the same standards of honesty and economy should prevail in public administration which men establish in private business, and I favor a thorouga investigation, complete exposure, and full unnishment of corruption in the manietpal government of New York. In view of The Thursk's revelations, and with the confidence that I have in the integrity of the members of the coming Legislature and their disposition to make the session effective in the cause of good government, I have ontre faith that they will at any carly day order such an investigation as may be found necessary to rectify abuses in the government of New-York city. In the event of my elsetion as Speaker of the Assembly, and of such an investigation being ordered by that body, if would be my most earnest endeavor to select thoroughly able and homest men to serve on a committee to prosecute such inquiry without fear or favor. I should further strive to apply the same principle to the selection of all committees, standing or special, for the best interests of State and municipal government. I have no doubt that the Legislature will take early notice of the charges preferred by The Tempers in its recent issues."

Beyond the statement that many grafifying assurances of support bud been tendered him by Assemblymen-ices, Mr. Sheard declined to discuss the probabilities of the Speakership contest.

SETTING ASIDE FRAUDULENT CONTRACTS. THE RIGHTS OF THE CITY AND THE DUTY OF

To the Editor of The Tribune. SH: Something can be done about the fraudulent city contracts which you have exposed. That something is this. Apply well-settled rules of law to these coincidently fraudulent contracts, on unbalanced bids. An action always lies to reform a contract, if entered into by mistake, or to set it aside if obtained by fraud. Either fraud or mistake exists in these unbulod bids It matters not which. Take the Brade oo as an example:-\$8 a cubic yard for excavating earth s a grossly excessive sum, one-quarter of a cent for excavating rock grossly inadequate. The concurrence of nese two sums in one bld is enough to excite suspicion Now when it turns out that the amount of earth as rock to be excavated have been so inaccurately estimated that Brady will get \$112,000 for what he professed to be willing to do for \$15,676, common sense at once says, here must be some mistake or fraud. Law is common sense, and when the citizen goes on the bench as a judge, or into the box as a juryman, he is bound to carry his common sense with him, not leave it behind. He is bound to make the same inferences from proved facts on the bench or in the box as he does elsewhere. In such a case as this, the law allows the inference which common sense

For the law, speaking in an old case in this State, has always spoken, and will speak again, if invoked, says:
"Fraud may be presumed from the nature of the transacon, inadequacy of consideration, the relation, character apacity and connection of the parties." Here is the whole thing in a nat-nell. An estimate was made which turns out to have been incorrect. Either the city's agent and Brady were both honestly inistaken (can it be i) as to the relative amounts of rock and earth to be excavated, a which case the contract can be reformed on the ground or mutua insistake, and made to correspond with the bid; or, they boto knew better, in waich case the contract can be set aside on the ground of fraud; or the city's agent was honeally (1) mistaken, and Brady was not, in waich case the city still has a right of redress, for Brady on that supposition was mility or a fraudient supposession of the truth, and mistake on one side and fraud on the other afford a right to obtain relief from a contract which would not have been entered into had the not concurred.

An action to set aside or reform cach cortnet is not the only course. Other ways may be adopted, by which the city may defend its treasury from these assamis, worse than burglarious, because done in the name of the law, under the guise of a soleann contract.

This will suffice for the present. In the name of the taxpayers who are to be detrauded, we demand that actions be at once begun to set aside or reform every contract on an unbalanced bid, where the amount to be received is so grossly in excess of the amount the contractor professed by his bid he was willing to take, as to warrant toe inference that there was a fraud or mistake, but for which it would never have been signed by honest officials. If such actions are begun in good faith, and prosecuted in good faith, the contractors will never dare to stand suit, but will settle what in fairness they eight to receive.

Has the Corporation Co.nsel the nerve to do this? Has f mutua i mistake, and made to correspond with the

receive.

Has the Corporation Co. nsel the nerve to do this! Has
the corporation to enough it to be done! Has Has the Corporation Co. asel the nerve to do this! Has the Comptroller the nerve to compel it to be done! Has the Mayor the nerve to attack the Commissioner of Public Works! This is what such a course might involve, for the tracks of the foxes lead to the lion's den.

[15, 22, 1883]. LAWYER.

MR. THOMPSON'S OFFICIAL HABITS. LITTLE TIME GIVEN TO HIS DUTIES-HOW HE

TREATS THOSE WHO HAVE BUSINESS WITH HIM. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: For the benefit of the taxpayers and others not acquainted with Mr. Thompson, and the man-

give you a few facts. the past three years he has given the people very little of his time, and during his absence his place is filled y his deputy, Frederick H. Hamlin, a person of his own selection; for Thompson was the man who personded

ner in which he conducts the business of his office, I will

Affan Campbell to appoint the present deputy. When Mr. Thompson sees fit to go to his office I venture to say that no millionnaire goes and returns in a more lordly way. He rides down town in his own coupé with his driver in livery. The coupé and horse, however, were not paid for by Mr. Thompson, but were presented to him by a friend. It is his custom to go in the office by the back door, and should be conclude to remain a few hours at his office the coupé will be found in Reade-st, waiting for him. Should, however, any taxpayer or business man desire to see the Commissioner, he will be disappointed, as the deputy and nessengers are so well drilled that they deny his presence. He steals into his office and then all doors are locked, and at the outer door you will encounter several of his trusted and posted sentinels.

ONE OF MR. THOMPSON'S PET LAWYERS.

MAKING A BLUNDER OF NEARLY SIX FEET IN LAYING OUT A STREET.

W. V. Smith has done a g eat deal of survoying for the Department of Public Works. He is one of Commissioner Thompson's pets, getting paid at the seat of \$10.000 a year. It seems that his rise to Thompson's new many and to get in Mr.

His room adjoins that of his deputy, and to get in Mr.

Thompson's room you must first be admitted into that of the deputy, and to this man's room you are even demed admittance unless by card, and should be condescend to see you, the sentinel is told to admit you. When in this room, if you desire to see the Commissioner, and should for the Department of Public Works. He is one of Commissioner Thompson's pets, getting paid at the seate of \$10.000 a year. It seems that his rise to Thompson's pets, and the deputy and to this man's room you must first be admitted into that of the therew fier in the case and a mr. McIntyre on the name of a Mr. McIntyre on Mr. Nichols objected to the name of a Mr. McIntyre on the name

returns with an answer whether you can see the Commisstoner or not. If he sends out word that he will see you in a few minutes, you can make up your mind to have a wait, especially if some politician is closeted with him, for it must be remembered that Mr. Thompson has no idea of the value of time to a business man.

His predecessor, Tweed, in his palmiest days, never

conducted himself in the manner Thompson does. Tweed went to his office in a democratic manner, as his convey

conducted himself in the manner Thompson does. Tweed went to his office in a democratic manner, as his conveyance was always a Broadway stage; and when Tweed was in his office, both he and his deputy could be approached without passing several sentinels. Tweed in the zenith of his power never assumed the succeratic manner of Thompson. His manner to his political friends that are under him and depend upon his patronage for their support is overboaring. When he desires to see any of the County Democracy leaders he sends for them to come to the department or to the Amsterdam Club and names the hour. Many of the leaders including Senators, Assemblymen and Aldermen whom he has sent fer have been kept waiting for hours in the outer room for Thompson to send for them to come in. If he does not feel like seeing them he will send word to them to call some other time.

In the winters of 1881 and 1882 he spent most of his filme at the Delavan House in Albany, quartered in the same pariors and rooms and occupied by Tweed and also for the same purpose, directing legislation. He was very much interested in the passage of his Aqueduct hill. Because Mayor Edson saw filt to suggest a change in Thompson's bill and take some of his power away he used expressions more forcible than polite, in speaking of the Mayor.

Mr. Thompson always takes with him his valet-dechambre and two body servants in his many trips to Albany, Nodonbt many wonder how carriages and so many servants can be employed and paid out of the Commissioner's salary. The horse and carriage, as I said before, were presented to him. The good-looking German who acts as valet-de-chambre is no other than the interpreter in Judge "Mike" Morgan's court, and is paid by the city as such, while then and Mr. Brown will be found in the pay-roll of the Department of Public Works. He also has a private secretary, who is paid by the city. I venture to say that in no other department or office can such an official be found who for so long a fine has mismanaged a public trust and st entinel at any time are Maurice B. Flynn and Bichard 2 anothe ham, two names femiliar to your readers. New Fork, Dec. 22, 1883. A TAXPAYER.

PRESS COMMENTS.

NO HALF-WAY INQUIRY WANTED.

NO HALF-WAY INQUIRY WANTED.

The exposure of corruption in the Department of Public Works in New-York City by Fire Transure has at last attracted the attention of the city officials, and, in a letter made public vesterday, Mayor Edson promises his co-operation with the District-Attorney and the Grand Jury in a thorough legal investigation of the Department. It is needless to remark that if any good is to come of the investigation it must be radical and complete, and that there is neither good politics are good government in a half-way inquiry which shall expose one faction of the Democratic party in administration and spare or whitewash the other. If it becomes necessary to invoke the assistance of the Legislature in bringing to detection and panishment the plunderers of New York, will attach to such a proceeding from the outset, if missise policy lends the color of partisanship to it. The detection and panel and detection and panel it will doubtless be readily proffered. Discredit, however will attach to such a proceeding from the outset, if mistaken policy lends the color of partiasaship to it. The corrupt or incapable officials to be discovered and removed are all Democrats. To that extent politics cause be avoided in the investigation. A party which is the outsily in carnest in reform will not, however, allow to distinction between Tammany and Anti-Tammany to guide its course of prosecution.

PERSISTENTLY IGNORING THE DISCLOSURES.

Mayor Edson, of New-York, has called the at-Mayor Edson, of New-York, has called the attention of the District-Attorney to the charges made by The Tunkens against the Department of Public Works, and now that they have been efficially recognized, perhaps the other morning papers of the city will discover that their readers may possibly be interested in them. Those papers can publish duly columns of frivolous and indecent goodpabout a neighborhood scandad in an obscure Long Island village, but persistently knore the exposure of serious misconduct on the part of one of the chief officials of the city, because the discovery and exposure were made by one of their rivals. The Tunkens produces new specifications and new evidence every day, and the matter seems to the Mayor serious enough to demand "immediate and thorough investigation."

STEADILY GROWING IN IMPORTANCE.

From The Philadelphia Press.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE'S charges against Hubert O. Thompson, the New-York City Commissioner of Public Works, steadily grow in importance, and promise to lead to the most serious investigation New-York has seen in recent years. Unfortunately for the Democratic party. Thompson represents its most respectable faction, and the only one which has pretended to any leaning toward reform.

A STEONG CASE.

From The Hudson (N Y) Expublican.

THE TEHENE'S exposure of the frauds in the

SHOULD BE FULLY INVESTIGATED.

It is unfortunate for that branch of the Demo-ratic party which is responsible for Hubert O. Thomp-on's appointment to so prominent a position as Superin-ment of Public Works, and no one can condone so pal-oble a fraud as he is charged with allowing, without be-ng suspected of being a participant. In the profits of un-alanced bids." Let the matter be fully investigated.

ANOTHER STROKE OF GOOD WORK. Again the Public Works Department of Newness and corruption in their municipal affairs. The commerce has done another stoke of good work and the commerce has done another stoke of good work and the latter of Jehovala with having put him up to the notion of serves well the excellent for uncarring this argain with their father. Let our scorn of this an

THE GREAT ENIGMA SOLVED.

The selection of Chicago as a place for holding he convention is variously commented upon by leading rewspapers. I. It means Blaine; 2. It means Logan; 3. It means Arthur; 4. It means an Indiana man; 3. I means nothing to particular; 6. It means a dark force; 7. It means the selection of an excellent teket, ed victory. The last order

SIMPLY PREPOSTEROUS.

In any event (politics aside), there should be In any event (politics aside), there should be a rigid, searching investigation, by competent experts, a mee. Mr. Thompsen has been too long connected with his service to plend ignorance through a series of public ettings, though in rare instances he might make a very and bargain for the city without dishuncat motives, or own apparent danger of such a result at the time of the etting. His position, if not his eath of office, bound him a protect the interests committed to him, by inviting and nedsting on fair competition and cetting his work done at he lowest figure possible, even if the contractor lost money. In other words, it was his business to take care of the interest of the city and leave the contractors to ake care of theirs, and the pretence that he was compelled to make awards on hids which he knew might, and probably would, result in a fraud upon the city, is simply proposterous.

DESERVING GREAT CREDIT.
From The Foston Advertises (Rep.)
THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE'S cutified to great arthing the glaring frauds in the Department of Purbe

NOT LIKELY TO PADDLE BEHIND.

From The Syracuse Standard.

THE TRIBLUME seems to be having a good but loneseem time in expening and denomening the alleged ", ands in
the liepartment of Public Works in New York city. [Bullalo
Courter.

Does The Courier's understanding of metropolitian journalism lead it to suppose that when one of the New York journals is on the crust of a boom, other journals of that city are likely to public belond;

A STRONG POINT,

From The schenectedy (N. Y.) Union.

One of the strongest points the THE TRIBUNE makes, in formulating its astonishing charges against the management of the Department of Public Works in Newfork, is embraced in the revelation that the swindling outractors had a ring organized like that of the notorious Tweed. It is no wonder that Commissioner Theorems of finds it difficult to answer THE CRUBINES charges. TRIBUNE's charges.

A BAD SHOWING FOR DEMOCRATIC OFFICIALS. THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE has unearthed a THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE has uncarthed a mine of corruption in connection with the contract system in that city that faitly rivals the thieving operations carried on under the Tweed regime. This state of affairs can only be explained by countyance on the part of the officials and the contractors. The whole contract system as operated in New-York is corrupt, and the plundering of the city treasury goes to with the full knowledge of the officials. The exposure of the Tweed ring was no more innectant to the taxpayers of New-York city than the revelations now made by The TR BUSK It is a bad shewing for the gang of Democratic polincians who have dictated the appointments.

THE TRIBUNE'S exposure of the great contract steal in New York City is not even alluded to by some of the other journals. This ought to satisfy The TRIBUNZ, for it has an interesting piece of new all to itself. But it doesn't speak very highly for the enterprise and spirit of the slicut papers.

INTERESTING NEWS ALL TO ITSELF.

PREPARING FOR THE CURLING SEASON.

" Anld Scotia" was well represented at a gathering at the Homestead, in Broadway near Fiftieth-st. on Friday night of the Executive Comnittee of the Grand National Curling Club' James Stewart presided. The "North and South" match between representatives of those sections of Scotland, was fixed for January 9, at Conservatory Lake, Central Park, beginning at noon. The annual banques will follow in the evening at the Casino. grand winter carnival at Montreal the firstweek in Febru ary, to which all curiers in the United States were invited

ADVOCATING CHURCH EXTENSION. VIEWS OF THE REV.DRS. JOHN HALL, M. R. VIN-CENT AND OTHERS.

A meeting of the Central, Phillips and Fith Avenue Presbyterian congregations, in the interest of church extension, was held in the last named church last evening. The Rev. Dr. Samuel D. Alex ander of Phillips Church conducted the scrvices. The Rev. Dr. Clarke, who spoke for the extension committee of the Presbytery urged that the work of the future be in the uptown calities, and that it be denominational in character. He said Presbyterian church extension in this city has reached a supreme movent. Decisions reached now will furnish the precedent for years to come. East will furnish the precedent for years to come. East of Third-ave to the river, between Fifty-ninth and Seventy-second sta, is a population of 15,000 people, 5,000 English, with not a single Evangelical Church door open to them, and not a Sunday School for their children. Thirty-two protestant families, representing 112 persons, are beseeching the committee for help. North from Seventy-second-st to Eighty-sixth-st. From Central Park to the river are 90,000 children between the ages of 5 to 15. There are 18 plans of worship, many of them changed some missions. This children between the ages of 5 to 15. There are 18 plans of worship, many of them chapel, some missions. This territory, to accommodate those who would come to church, needs 40 houses of worship as large as the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian. Seventy-four earnest Christian men in this territory are banded together there now, and have a sunday-School of 100 members, and are asking the committee's aid. Still north of this, at One-hundred-and-sixteenth-street and Second-avenue, there is another ery for help. From One hundred and twenty-fifth to One-hundred-and-drifty-seconds-treet, is another field. A large territory between the Park and One-hundred-and-forty-seconds-treet, is another field. A large territory between the Park and One-hundred-and-forty-seconds-treet, is another field. A large territory between the Park and One-hundred-and-forty-seconds-treet, is another field. A large territory between the park and one-hundred-and-forty-seconds-treet, is another field. A large territory between the park and one-hundred-and-forty-seconds-treet, is another field. On the West side as well chapels are needed.

The Rev, Dr. M. R. Vincent, of the Church of the Cove-

ant, said:
An organization with 18,000 communicants and 21,000 An organization with 18,000 communicants and 21,000 Sabbath School pupits cannot ignore church extension. Some brother has said that he is a Christian first and a Presbyterian afterward. That is all right, when only Christianity is involved. But while the proper place for the horse was before the earl, yet the earl was a fact as well as the horse, and both must be taken account of in the composition of the establishment. The three old congregations in the lower part of the city should be fused into one church in Grand-st. The various successful efforts of the committee for seventeen years showed \$500,000, the earnings of which could be devoted to extension work from year to year.

tension work from year to year.

The flev, Dr. Hall said:

The churches of New-York cost \$3,000,000 per year; the amusements \$7,000,000; the city government \$13,000,000. It is not an extravagant demand that the churches should have more money. Presysterialism has kept its place relatively in the city during its growth. There has been a centralizing tendency, and the growth of the church has not been equal to its responsibilities. This has been parity due to a distribution of runds for miscellaneous purposes. We gave \$150,000 for cutende charities the past year, \$12,000 to church extension. An example of currch work is to be found in the original subscription list by which the Fitth-ave, congregation was founded in 1807. The subscribers were guaranteed interest on their money from the saie of pews until paid back. They were daily repaid and in the sixteen years past, besides erecting a million dollar edifice, the congregation has given \$1,770,000 for religious purposes. I like to have money left to good objects by will, but Hove to see money come from the living hand.

JACOB'S WRESTLE WITH THE ANGEL.

THE REV. R. HEBER NEWTON EXPOUNDS THE

The Rev. R. Heber Newton continued his lectures yesterday afternoon on the books of the Bible. His subject was the traditions of Jacob. He argued that the great and majestic figure of Abraham slowly receded from view, while that of Isaac was merely-sketched in outline. Then the history takes a new start introduc-ing the real progenitor and ancestor of the Hebrew race After rapidly sketching the nobility of Esan's character as compared with Jacob's, and the trick whereby the latter obtained the dying blessing of his father, he said: Chapter xxxli of Genesis contains the story of the domestic rivairies in the Patriarch's tents, and then passes on to the tale of Jacob's desire to return to Canaan and of the bargain driven between the canny uncle and the cannier Chaidean. Evidently the world had not waited for Mr. Darwin to experiment in the variation of species, nor for fanciers to learn the secrets of the stock-farm. What a curious and painful sense of the possibility of blending reading of this respectable rascal proposing his cumping trick to his uncle with this pious profession, 'So shall my righteousuess answer for me in time to come when it shall come for my hire before thy face 'I Chapter xxxi gives the account of Jacob's return to Canaan. It was not unnatural that such a partnership should be dissolved. The wide-awake fichrew was not deaf to the mutterings of Laban's sens, nor blind to the fact that his uncle's face was not toward him as before. The plety of this smart Eastern Yankee heard in these suggestions that it was time to quit, the voice of his God, evidently to his mind the patron divinity of the cheat, much as was the god of thieves in Greece. With splendid special pleading he wins lids wives over to his side of the quarrels, showing them how everything had turned out so will with him as a reward for his righteonosness, and capping the climax of this argument by crediting the angel of Jacobyah with having put him up to the notion of the house of its false theory, and waged incoming of the holics intendity." Said Mr. Massey in conclusion "has famatically raught for its false theory, and waged incoming the relative argument special point had been split to keep the learn of the holics intendity of the cheat, much as was the god of this vest in Greece. With splendid special pleading he wins lids wives over to his side of the quarrels, showing them how everything had turned out so will with him as a reward for his righteonosness, and capping the climax of this argument by crediting the angel of Jacoby with having put him up to the notion of the holics intended in the false theory, and waged incoming continuous states during legislation that the sark was found in the false and the sark of the holics intended in the safe and the control of the hol clent 'respectable' fraud be tempered by our conscious ness of how dreadfully near to our possibilities such ras cally respectability may come as we see its modern counter-part in George Eliot's characters.

Watching his chance, Jacob steals away, soon chased hotly by Laban, between whom, after a stormy interview in which long, suppressed feelings are mutually let out, a friendly alliance is concluded, and the Patriarch continues on his way. Capter xxxii tells of Jacob's approach to Canaan. He was naturally afraid of meeting Esan. The memory of such a wrong was not a pleasant introduction of the returning brother. And though the story here makes no allusions to his by-gone experiences (a sign of the commingling of different traditions), it finds a sufficient ground of anxiety in the natural jealousy of Esan at the advent of a powerful rival to his fair pasture grounds. Tidings of Esau's approach at the head of four hundred armed men compicte Jacob's alarm. With characteristic presence of mind he acts at once in a masterly manner. Dividing his train that there may be a chance at least of half escaping he starts forward, in a series of detachments, royal resents for Esau, shrewdly calculating on the mol

train that there may be a chance at least of mir escaping, he starts forward, in a series of detachments, royal presents for Esau, shrewdly calculating on the molifying influence of the successive approach of goodly flocks and herds—each a present sent unto 'my lord Esaul' When his whole train is well over the rushing stream Jabbak, as the evening shades gather on the lingering Patriarch, a mysterious form layshold of him, with whom he wrestles through the might, and whom he would not let go till the dawn was breaking and until he had wrested a blessing from him and received a new name, Israel, in token of his prevailing power. As the sun rose Jacob crossed the ford, limping from the withering touch of the mysterious being on his thigh, sayling, 'I have seen God face to face, and my life is preserved.'

"What are we to make of this singular story, so amountily grebesque and yet breathing such inystic suggestions! In the first place, we can see clearly enough that the legend weaves, into it even more than is usual in these traditions, explanations of the origin of names and customs, over which the He brews doubtless puzzled themselves. Thus we have expluence in origin of the names Mahamin, Fennell Jabbak, Israel, Succeth. We have also an origin assigned to the sucred stone at Shechem, and the Massebah at Bethel, and to the popular custom of refraining from eating the hip-shew of animals. Tradition develops readily around words. The suggestion of a word will often grew into a peem, or a legend. Such a singular usage as that regarding the hip-sinew, coupled with some tradition of Jacob's lamwness,—tiself possibly a physical symbol of his meral crookedness—toeded only the hant of the word will often grew into a peem, or a legend. Such a singular usage as that regarding the hip-sinew, coupled with some tradition of Jacob's lamwness,—tiself possibly a physical symbol of his meral crookedness—toeded only the hant of the word will also a such as that before us. Such a story wealt come in after times to lose out of it t grew faluter,

Till his frozen grasp grew feebler,
Till his frozen grasp grew feebler,
Till he rected and staggered backward and retreated
bafflied, beated,
To the Kingdom of Wabasso, to the land of the white rabidt, Hearing still the gusty laughter, hearing Shingebis the Fever, Singhot, "O. Kabibonaka you are but my my fellow

mertal."

"By some such natural poetic pressure, perhaps cut of the gnastiy terrors of the night that disappear at dawn of day, perhaps out of an ancient mythe of the conflict of the Dawn with the Darkness, this strange story probably grew around the heroid figure of the Hebrew Herenies, impang away from his undnight wrestle with a superhuman power. But later ages reading the ancient traditions of the people by the higher spiritual consciousness waten the Prophets had awakened. Saw in this quaint archale legend a mystic tale of a rout s experience; as in an hoar of angulas with the labors of a line were like to be swept away in a day; when life itself hung by a hair, it fact do the awful power is whose lawls our destinies ite, and, graphics with this power, strove all might with these tale. The second within the creaty

one who had seen God face to face and found his better self in God. You, my young friends, may pouder well this story of the patriarch who only ga na a material inheritance after he has won a spiritual victory; and many will heed the moral which the great master of Biblical criticism (Ewald) gives in those noble words: 'Man knows no real or inalicable possession but that which he has won rather from God than from man, and has thus made a part of his very life and soul.' He reads these faccinating traditions of Jacob-Israel bilindly, whatever his critical learning, who does not find that undying story of earth; that story which is renewed in each new generation; that story which is renewed in each new generation; that story which is the key to life's many problems—the Divine education of man; of man writ large—the people of the earth—and of man writ small—each individual of our race; an education in which each nation is fitted, notwithstanding its great vices for a mission in the world; and through which selfish, crafty Jacobs are one day to become the Israels of God."

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS YESTERDAY.

DR. DIO LEWIS SPEAKS AGAINST PROHIBITION-TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CRUSADE IN OHIO. The Manhattan Temperance Association, at ooper Union Hall, yesterday afternoon, was addressed by Dr. Dio Lewis in opposition to prohibition. He said:

Prohibition, with its present aims and methods, is the deadliest enemy to the temperance cause. The whole question hinges upon the distinction between vice and crime. Vice is harm done by a human being to himself; crime, one done to another; and vice cannot be made a crime by the vote of a majority, however large. If the Salvation Army, in pursuance of their worship, obstruct the streets and disturbentially expected by the come a nuisance and liable to punishment. If a grog-shop sells liquor quietly and witheut disturbance, it must have the protection of the Government. An unjust law will not be efficacious; and thus the prohibitory laws of Massachusetts and Malne have been officially declared incompetent. The proper sphere of the law, in aid of the temperance movement, is the prosecution of liquor adulterations and the sale of liquor to infinors; and the sphere of temperance workers must be purely in moral exertion.

The Rev. J. H. Lightbourn, at the meeting of the Amerby Dr. Dio Lewis in opposition to prohibition. He said:

The Rev. J. H. Lightbourn, at the meeting of the Amer-Ican Temperance Union at Chickering Hall, yesterday

The love of home is the Corinthian pillar of our Government. Home is the world's university. What is a nation but an aggregation of families! As long as the purity of the home is preserved so long will the Government be pure and its affairs justly administered. We want in this country no Englishmen, no Frenchmen, no Germans, no Spainards, no Italians; we want all our citizens to be Americans, recognizing one flag and one Constitution. I must confess that I prefer a hone in Fith-ave, to a home in seventh-st. I prefer carpeted floors to bare floors, and frescoed walls to blank walls. Home should be the brightest and best spot on earth. The destroyer of its happiness is frequently the wine cup. Who can tell the misery which has been crowded upon many families by a single glass of domestic wine!

The tenth anniversary of the Woman's Temperance Crusade in the United States was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Woman's Christian Tempernce Union, Fourth and South Third sts., Brooklyn. Mrs. ance Union, Fourth and South Third sts., Brooklyn. Mrs.
Louisa Vanderhoef presided. An address was delivered by
Mrs. M. E. Hartf, president of the Kings County Union,
and a paper was read by Mrs. Scabury, giving a history of
the crusade. The movement was started ten years ago in
Hillsboro, Ohlo, by Mrs. Eliza Trimble Thompson. There
are now Women's Temperance Unions in every State and
Territory in the Union, the number being over 1,000.
Most of these unions have a juvenile auxniary, where
children are taught the effects of alcohol on the human
system. The work includes the visiting of families, jails
and other prisons, and giving out literature.

DISPUTING THE CANONICAL GOSPEL.

THE EXISTENCE OF CHRIST DENIED-LECTURE BY GERALD MASSEY.

Gerald Massey lectured at the Church of the New Dispensation, No. 133 Clinton-ave.. Brooklyn, last night. His lecture was entitled "The Non-Historic Nature of the Canonical Gospels Demonstrated by Means of the Sacred Books of Egypt." In the course of his lecture Mr. Msssey Books of Egypt." In the course of his fecture Mr. Msssey said: "The only historical Jesus, the only Jesus knownto the Jews, was one Jehosbua ben Pandira, who had learned the arts of magic in Egypt, and was put to death as a sorecrer. He was crueline in Roman fashion, but, in the phrascology of the Acta of the Apostles, hauged upon a tree. The year of his death is not certain, but there are reasons for thinking it took place about 70 B. C. The Jesus of the Gospels is an entirely mythical personage, the sailent points of whose history from beginning to end, and even some of those very matters of detail when constitute the hopeless discrepances between the several gospels, may be recognized in more or less obvious form in the Egyptian Rimai. In the annotations to this precious decument the text is said to have been obvious form in the Egyptian Rithai. In the annotations to this precious document the text is said to have been found in the reign of King Uousap-ti (the Usaphals of Manetho) who was the fitth king of the first Dynasty, and who consequently lived over 6,000 years ago. At that time certain parts of the sacred books then discovered were so ancient that the tradition of their origin had been lost. The circumstances of the Annunciation and Immaculate Conception, the birth the time and details of the baptism, the temptables, the remained of the baptism, the temptables, miracles, the cruellings in John's geepel, the parables, miracles, the cruellings in John's geepel, the parables, miracles, the cruellings my steries of Horns and Orsiris, performed, portrayed and recorded thousands of years before in the Egyptan Rithai of the dead."

"Christianity," said Mr. Massey in conclusion "has fanatically longht for its false theory, and waged increasint warfare against Nature and evolution—Nature's intention hade visible—and against some of the hobies

The Rev. J. O. Bache preached at Grace Chapel, in East 116th-st., yesterday morning. He took his text from Paalm exviil, 6: "The Lord is on my ide; I will not fear: What can man do unto me;" and from The Son, of Solomon V; 10; The chiefest among en thousand." In the course of his sermon he said: The advertisements in the papers have been carefully grarded so that we should have do intruders here to-day," In reference to his own recent troubies he said: Since my recovery to health! I have become as one whose record, with all its imperfections, had been made up and presented and the account closed. Unecessive my are will be a new thing to me. There is just one shader that I who refuted—and I do that at the request of iffends. One of the papers has accused me of having prostauted my priesthood to the acquiring of licers. It is a fact that I am agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, an organization which paid last year \$2,637,000 to winows and orphans. I am glad to be connected with it on account of the confort if brings to the whow and the laticities, and out of it make my daily bread. I preach the Gospel without money and without price for the good I can do the love I bear the cause. If the entiror of The Liroddyn Fagle, which published the stander, did so in ignorance of the facts. I forgive them. That man of God whom I have defended has remained silent white stander after stander has been heaped upon him. When I bret recovered I thought that I would apply for perhassion to carry some weapon about my person. I even made out the application and bas it lying on my desk. But since I have been estemplating the text I have chosen for today's discourse I have seen things in another light. I will walk marmed and trust in the Lord. The man who carries a pistel, unless he is an officer of the law or a detective, is a coward. More, though he has been applied with the sign of the Cross, though he has been applied with the sign of the Cross, though he has been applied with the will be the content of the law or a detective, is a coward. More, though he has been applied with the sign of the Cross, though he has been applied.

MONSIGNOR CAPEUN LAST LECTURES. ay." In reference to his own recent troubles he said:

MONSIGNOR CAPEUS LAST LECTURES.

Mons, Capel concluded his course of Advent sermons in St. Ann's Church, in Twelfth-st., yest-rolay morning, by a discourse on "Jesus, the Bread of Lefo." He pointed out that, in the great simplicity which every-where pervades the Scriptures, bread is the only fool promised to man, and all that he is taught to ask for. It s made to comprise food of every kind, and is also used as a symbol for other kinds of food, intellectual and spiritual. But that this food may be beneficial, there ust be a power of assimilation. Jesus is the bread of Life, because He is absolutely necessary to men's soul Without food, the body languishes and dies. So is it with
the soul. It needs sustenance, not now and then, but
constantly. This supposes a traine of mind ever in comnumion with Jesus, that we may feed on film by faith.
Purity of soul is needed, that men may approach this
Bread of Life, which is in the Sacrament, wherein He
gives Himseif for the sustenance of their souls.

In the evening Monsignor Capel delivered the last of
his lectures at the Church of St. Francis Xavier in West
Sixtoenthest, to an audience that crowded the ouisting in
every part. His subject was, "Out of the Church is no
Salvation." After defining the Church as embracing in
reality all baptized Caristians whether they vanily bein long to her pale or are rebelihous,
he argued the reasonableness of the proposition that all those who refused submission to her should
be deprived of the advantages which she alone can besiow. It was anxiagous, he said, to a rebel who can not
enjoy the terms of peace offered so long as he refuses to
submit to lawful authority. Without food, the body languishes and dies. So is it with

MR. TALMADGE'S CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS. "Christ came, who is over all, God blesse-t forever, amen. was Mr. Taimage's text. "For 4,000 years," he said, "the world had been waiting for deliverer, waiting waite empires rose and fell. Conquerers came and made the world arse instead of better. Still the centuries watched and waited. They looked for him in the palace and at the head of armies, and at last found him in a stable. Of peasant birth, there was no room in the hotel because there was no one to pay the bill. As to the difference between creeds of evangelical Christians, I have no between creeds of evangelical Christians, I have no concern, and would not turn my hand over to mould the world of any particular sect. The point vital to our souls is, that if Christ be not God, we are idolaters; if he oe, then those who deny him are blaspinears." Mr. Inlimage went on to show that it was impossible to suppose any man could perform the miracles wrought by Carist, hence the only conclusion was that he was God. He depicted Christ's enthroncment at the final day, when no man, no prince or lord, not even an archangel, would dare ascend the buroushed throne, less it consume him.

MGR. CAPEL ON AMERICAN GENEROSITY.

Monsignor Capel visited the fair in the basement of St. Stephen's Church, in East Twentieth st., Fri-

day night. He was accompanied by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn and Judge Daly, who made short speeches introducing the visitor. Monsiguor Capel then addressed the large number of people present, saying infpart: "I have been particularly impressed with the generosity of Americans. I never shook an American by the hand on the other ide of the water that did not want to shake mine fifty times on this side. I never gave an American a glass of wine and a piece of bread in my house that did not want to give me as many dinners in his home as there had been drops in his glass."

FREE READING FOR WORKINGMEN.

In Greenwich-st., near Cedar, is the "Lord Free Library and Reading Room for Workingmen." The library contains a well-chosen collection of books and magazines, and the New-York daily papers and illustrated papers of this city and London are kept on file. The payers of this city and London are kept on me. This rooms are kept open from 7 p. m. till 10 p. m., and on Sundays from 2 p. m. till 10 p. m. and are visited by many. Free lectures are given in the lecture room. On the first floor is a chapel in which religious services are held on Sundays and on Wednesday evenings.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE of yesterday contained sixteen pages and was replete with interesting matter in all its varied departments. It gave a special cable letter from London, report of the New England Society dinner in this city, with the speeches of Messrs. Evarts, Beecher, Curtis, Low, Depew, and others in full; review of Mr. F. L. James's book of African Travel, letter from G.W. S. on current literary topics in London, special dispatches and correspondence from leading American cities, Broadway Note-Book, London gossip letter, letters from G. W. S. on literary, theatrical, personal and philanthropic topics in London: letters from The Tribune's Paris correspondent about French, English and Chinese complications in Anam: letter from Washington about disputed points in social etiquette, letter from Dakota about land-grabbing and how to prevent it, letters from Professors R. A. Proctor and C. A. Young about the "corona" and "atm phere" of the sun, "Pulpit Sketch" of the Rev. Dr.W. F. Morgan, of St. Thomas's; art news and comments; Letters from the People on various interesting topics, contin-uation of "Jack's Courtship," and a vast amount of other matter of current interest, prepared especially for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE. Following is a summary of leading

news topics: FOREIGN.—Derby Liberals presented Mr. Gladstone with an address on Saturday. The steamship Bolivia went ashore on the Clyde. Preparations are being made in the British Was Department to send troops to Egypt. Some of the survivors of the steamer St. Augustin were landed in England. A Roman Catholic has been appointed to the command of the Eighth Corps of the German Army. Lotta made her first appearance in London on Saturday night.

the command of the Eighth Corps of the cerman ArabyLotta made her first appearance in London on Saturday
night.

Domestic.—S. J. Soper & Co., auctioneers, of Baltimore,
have failed. A hundred pounds of gunpowder exploded
near Kingston, N. Y., shaking neighboring houses. The
skull of a pierodactyl has been dredged up from the
bottum of the Sound by New-Haven oystermen. A bast
of Garfield was unveiled at Hiram College with simple
exercises. The suit against the city of Hoston for using
Knibbs's patent valve in her steam fire engines has been
decided in favor of the city. Large horse-car stables at
Cambridge, Mass., were burned. President Arthur and
Secretary Chamdler are guests of the New-England Society
at Philadelphia. Vanderbilt has secured a valuable
franchise for his Harrisburg and Western road. Ex-Governor Lowe, of Iowa, is dead. The centenary of Washington's surrender of his military command was celebrated at Baltimore on Saturday.

CITY AND SCHERBAN.—The seventy-eighth annual dinner of the New-England Society took place on Saturday
night; aroong the speakers were General Grant, Mr.
Evarts, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Beecher and Mr. Depew. Captain Slocum was found guilty on Saturday of unjustifiably and malicionally imprisoning his first mate. In the
Marie-Garrison case Clinton B. Fisk testilied. Four
workmen were injured by the falling of a scaffold in
Washington Market. The stores and streets and the departures from the depots indicated the approach of
Christmas. The story of another victim of a mock-auction was told. Incoming vessels reported rough weather
at sea. Two men were accused of setting fire to a stable
in which sixteen horses were burned. Gold value of the
legal-tender silver dollar (4121g grains), 85.51 cents,
Stocks generally were duil and lower, and closed weak.

Cuples of the paper—sixteen pages—may still be ob-

Copies of the paper-sixteen pages-may still be obtained at the office of THE TRIBUNE or by mail. Price

RECENT PHENOMENAL SUNSETS.

EFFECTS ON THE JURAS AND LAKE COMO.

Switzerland has not been behind other countries in the matter of gorgons smeets. For several evenings we have been treated to spectacles that are rare even in this country, and are certainly most immonial at this time of the year. One in particular was very striking. The sun set in a perfectly cloudless sky, and immediately afterward the western heavens were aflane with a golden light that burnished the windows to dazzling ordinancy, and caused the houses to appear as if they were roofed with orass. This effect on the picturesum and antiquated buildings of old Geneva was unique, and suggestive of the "Arabian Nights." Tho cold light gradually gave place to an intense beryf that toned off to a lustrus pearly white totally unlike anything one sees in ordinary sansets. This again was succeeded by a glewing crunson marked by pale, transverse tars of orange. The crimson was pale at first, but gr. Inally depend to bloot-red that was visible for more than and an nour. The effect on the snow-clad Juries was wonderful. The base of the range was hidden in deep parple glown, while the summits seemed to assume a sensetransparency had to glow with internal firs. Another phenomenon, almost unprecedented in this part of the world, was winessed on the lake a few evenings ago. The steamer Jura was proceeding on her voyac up the lake, and when of Nyan the whole of her rigging and masts were suidenly enveloped in "st. Elmo's Fire," when glowed with a pale, immont finne. The effect was not only singularly beatern, but were dand starting. The weather propiets here say that these phenomena presage a severe and hard einter, and so far their prediction has been justified, as Geneva Correspondence of the London Daily News. Switzerland has not been behind other countrint, but weird and starting. The weather proposes are say that these phenomena presage a severe and hard-inter, and so far their prediction has been justified, as the cold weather has set in at least tirree w-eas earlier than usual. It was preceded by a very heavy fail of snow, and since then the thermometer has been steady at about 11 deg, below zero centurade. And the icity cold north wind called hero the bies has been blowing for several several days. In ordinary years the bise is not looked for until after Christmas.

THE SPECTACLE AT NAPLES.

THE SPECTACLE AT NAPLES.

Naples Correspondence of The London Times.

For three evenings is succession we have witnessed what the popular voice considered to be an aurora borealis. On Finlay evening the sky became decked with a roseate or even blood color; the same phenomenon was observed on Saturday night, and, in a less digree, last ingat. On the first occasion the colors were varied, blue and green being intermixed with the red, but there were note of those spiral correscations which are regarded as a leading feature in the aurora boreais. Still, it was a leading feature in the aurora boreais. Still, it was a leading feature in the aurora boreais. Still, it was a leading feature in the aurora boreais. Still, it was a leading feature in the aurora boreais. Still, it was a leading feature in the arrora boreais. Still, it was a leading feature in the arrora boreais. Still, it was a maganifecut spectacle, and supersation has been active in pronouncing it as forceboding evil. Unfortunately for the pleasant filtistions of many, Professor Semmola, who not long since had a flattering reception from the Freuch Academy, has published the Tollowing letter in the Roma: "The parple-red color which has thundred a part of the sky in the early evening or at dawn for saveral days, has included people to set if down as an aurora boreals. On the contrary, it is due to a crepuscular brilliancy, a phenomenon which in certain special conditions of the vaporosity of the air assumes so splendid an appearance as to be mistaken for what it is not. It differs from the appearance, and by the absence of magnetic or electric pachomena." Last adapt to was particiantly splendid in the west-southwest. A black bell of cloud lined the horizon, and from that point meanly to the zenith the sky was it up with a purple-red color, in which the crescent moon was set as a gem. On the other evenings the same appearance was visible in the east or southcast. From the nor a to the south of Italy the same phenomena were observed. I remember, however, to

FASHION NOTES.

The Louis XI, hat, with the straight brim in front but cursed up at the back is the latest Loudon faverite, to be worn in clother chendle or velvet, with walking some to match. A fine gold coain with sequins and featners is

A black velvet dog-c llar, dotted with jewels, usually dismonds and pearis, is fushionable to wear with dress tourts.

Dells outflis imported from Paris, and packed away in formidable looking cases, melade yachting cresses lawn-tennis suits, travelling dresses, dresses, slippers, boots, gloves, glove-buttoners, parasois, fairs, hard-glasses and everything case that a live belle

A capote made entirely of many narrow pleatings of velvet in row after row beginning in the centre of the crown is one of the favorite bonnets in Paris. A panache of feathers is its only trimming.

A novelty for dress skirts is fine pleating folded closely tike a fan, held by gathering threads run through underneath and beginning at the top of the skirt, just below the belt. It is about a yard deep and flows back and the bent the forth, giving charming effects of color, and afterward failing into soit, straight innes

failing into soft, straight lines
Rubies, cat's eyes, topaz, bronze and all dark precious
stones are used this winter to give Oriental coloring to the cold white dismonds of ear-drops, pendants, broocnes

Plustrons of beaded lace, especially of what is called white jet, with sleeves of the same, are worn with white ireases of satin of brounded velvet. A full trail of three or four rows of lace is around the nees, and a now of velvet or a small bunch of flowers tastens this on the sets Gloves thirty-one tuches long in monsquetaire shape without a single button, are made of reddish tan Suede oather, to be wern with any evening dress, either white,

The smallest scrow carrings are now almost the only and admissible with street dresses. These may be made of rubles, pearls, turquoises, cut's-eyes, or fint diamonds set in natural gold of the brightest yellow, or held by claws of plating that are strong though too small to be

The newest opera mantles are shaped like Watteau iomines with a yoke around the shoulders, from which hang flowing straight breadths. White brocaded satin with a border of white for far and a dark plush uning is beautiful made in this way.